TROUBLED TURKISH POLITICS

THE SOUDAN REVOLT-RIGHTS OF CHRIS-TIANS-MISCELLANEOUS.

(FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

CONSTANTINOPIE, January 15.

The Turks tell a story of a blacksmith whose name was Job. He met with losses in trade, his hut buracd down, his son died, and his wife fell sick. try thus finds its path most thorny, and has been At last he lost patience when he himself came down

quired the appearance of a leader to insure the glad allegiance of the expectant Africans.

The Turkish Government is anxious as to the progress of this man, for the Holy Traditions all say that the expected Mahdi will be opposed by the powers that be. Hence any opposition of the authorities may have the effect of confirming the people in a belief that the present claimant has a right to be called Maluli, and is indeed that blessed Imam who is to right all wrongs in preparation for the second coming of Christ. The question of destroying the pretensions of this man is therefore a problem most disagreeably many-sided.

The Mahdi of the Soudan claims that in a dream he has had private orders from the prophet Mahomet, and has been furnished by an angel with a miraculous standard of fire. He has been informed in the most positive manner that the Turks are not true Moslous. Hence he premises his followers the plunder of Turks together with that of all other infidels. Plenty of Arabs in all parts of Tarkey have long held that the Turks are not true Moslems. In fact, many subjects of the Sultan habitually speak of the Turks as " Ronm " (Romans). To combat the powerful influence of the Mahdi's claim in this reard, some of the highest Moslem authorities have issued a paper in which they undertake to prove that the Turks are good Moslems. The argument

to the Soudan will be to sacrifice one more choice appurtenance of the Turkish Empire, and will thereby afford aid and comfort to the malcontents, to whom the Mahdi is a tower of hope. Thus the Ministry sits in a hopeless dilerams. Meantime the lack of money for a campaign in the Soudan leaves the Government to face the evils of the situation with but Hobson's choice.

The other religious question which has arisen to make the Ministry curse its day is the question of the privileges of Christian priests. During four hundred years the Christians of Turkey have been treated by the Turks very much as if they were a foreign nation. The Christian clergy have had supreme control over their flocks with independence of the Turkish authorities in all interval affairs. The Greek and Armenian Patriarchs have been treated like grandees of the Empire; and provincial bishops have enjoyed a local sway that has been almost supreme. At the conquest of Constantinople the Sultan gave the Greek clergy the right of exemption from demands of the Turkish courts. Greek ecclesiastical courts were to try the clergy for all offences according to the canons of the Church. Only the higher clergy were directly amenable to Turkish law, and they were placed beyond the reach of any ordinary court. A special high commission under the presidency of the Grand Vizier was made the only means by which the Turks could reach a bishop charged with offences against common right. If a bishop was found gailty by this high tribunal, his dignity was stil not to be violated by the hands of the Turk, for the Patriarch was charged with executing the sentence,

Of late years, the agitation about reform seems to have produced in the minds of the Turks the idea that the great need of the Empire was the restriction of the privileges of Christians, Great difficulties have been placed in the way of church building; no school can now be carried on without a special permit, together with a revision of all school books by a board of ceasors who abhor history as poisonous to the youthful mind. The Government has bindered the clergy in making pastoral tours, and within the last three or four years has decided to make the clergy, including the bishops, amenable to Turkish courts. It has also ordered that any elergyman sentenced to imprisonment by a Turkish court shall take his chances in Turkish prisons, instead of being let off with the more lenient prison discipline which he would enjoy at his Patriarch's hands.

These changes in the ancient charters of the Christian churches have been made without consulting the interested parties. Both Greeks and Armenians have therefore risen up and protested. The Ministry at first tried to refuse any discussion of the matter. Then it put forth two remarkable statements of the facts in the case which may be briefly summed up as follows: 1. The changes in the charter are in the interest of greater freedom for the Christians. 2. The changes are necessary to deliver the Government from an intolerable situation, the Christian churches forming in reality a government independent of the Imperial Government. 3. No changes have been introduced in the ancient charters in actual fact, the changes being merely changes of words.

With a pluck which the Turkish Ministry was the last to expect, the Christian synods at once declared that any violent suppression of established privileges would destroy the bonds that link the despondent allowers.

"Bad! This weather doesn't improve it any," was the despondent allowers.

"Talking of nowreology," said a man in the corner to the one next idm, "I can tell by mine when the weather its going to change. It's as good as a barometer."

"I never had neuralgy but once, and then I nearly died," said another passenger.

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"Yes," and I This weather doesn't improve it any," was the despondent allower. Christians to their Turkish sovereign. The Greek Patriarch at once resigned. The Sultan unofficially ordered him to resume his functions, but he flatly refused to do this unless the Ministry should first restore the abrogated clauses of the charter. This yield to the Patriarch or not to yield will alike have disturbing influence upon the whole Greek

Church. They would like to hush the matter up, and arrange one of those back-stairs compromise so common in Oriental politics. But the resignation of the Patriarch came just before the Christmas holidays, and as a result all Greek churches have remained without the usual special services, because the Patriarch could not order them to be held. Thus the quarrel has been advertised far and wide, and the whole body of Greeks is roused. The Minisnow debating three weeks on a means of gracefully

buracd down, his son died, and his wife fell sick. At last he lost patience when he himself came down with the messles, and he expostulated with Providence in these terms: "Ob, Allah, mercifully remember that although my name is Job, I am not the patriarch Job. 1-am only the blacksmith Job. 100 prycuember this?" The Pachas are inclined to think that the trials of their faith exceed what should be expected of reasonable menshould be expected of reasonable menshould be expected and commercial, troubles internal and external, are constantly arising from nothing, and having arisen they always remain. Besides the regular griefs of the Turkish Ministry, two theory religious questions now torment the Pachas into perpetual Cabinet councils. Both of these religious questions, the question of the Mahdi and the question of the rights of Christian clergy in Turkey, contain material that sight produce an explosion with small excuse.

The success of the Mahdi in the Sondan has been partly due to the unanimity with which the Arabalave-deskers support a movement that will remove obstacles from the-fraffic in human fiesh. But it cannot be denied that this success owes much to the feligious feeling of the African Moslems. A state of fanatical chultiton in the heart of Northern Africa has long existed. The French enterprises in Tunis have had much to do with convincing the figure of the faith. The date is auspicious for change in the fortunes of Islam; and it has only required the appearance of a lender to insure the glader of the faith. The date is auspicious for change in the fortunes of Islam; and it has only required the appearance of a lender to insure the glader of these privileges, like the "capitus dividence of the faith. The date is auspicious for church and the privileges is that they were originally forced month in the first produce an explosion with small excuse.

The success of the Mahdi in the Sondan has been partly due to the unanimity with which the Arabalave-deskers support a movement that will remove challenged

centuries later, to be like a curse come home to roost.

One of those irresistibly humorous revelations of the working of the Oriental mind, so common in the history of Turkish administration, is just now town talk. Last week a party of police encountered a party of samuglers on the Asiatic shore of the Besphorus. It is said that everything was amicable autil the samuglers refused to give the police, the large and demanded as the price of silence. Be this as it may, after some parley a skirmish ensued in which one of the samuglers was shot. The rest then went their way with their contraband goods. Now, the samuglers have lodged a complaint against the police for unfarmess in going out armed, when the law provides that the revenue guard shall be atmed only with clubs. The samuglers say that by this breach of faith they were taken at a disadvantage, since their reliance on the observance of law was the reason why they were armed only with cudgels. They wish the police punished, and if the revenue officers are to be silowed in future to carry arms, they wish to be publicly notified so that they may be properly prepared!

Postal communications are somewhat disturbed this winter. The quick mail from Europe and America comes to Constantinople by the lightning express train from Paris to Varna in Bulgaria, and thence by steamer by the Black Sea. A delay of some ten days in the transmission of mails on the Varna railway was accounted for by the company in an official bulletin exhibiting the number of miles of road that had been burred under snow. All this snow, from three to ten feet deep, adds this enterprising company, had to be picked up in near ard and carried off the line before the trains could run!

at this curious document is that whoever says at There is no God but God, and Mahomet is the prophet of God," is a Moslem, and that only God has a right to inquire whether this confession is from the heart. It is evident, therefore, that whatever the deeds of the Turks, they are Moslems, and that the Sultano of Turkey is the true Calipin of Islam. Accordingly the claim of the Mahdi of the Sondan, that there is no Calipin of Islam, is and it the grant of Islam. Accordingly the claim of the Mahdi is the Sondan that the solitan of Caliph. The document goes on to recite that the Mahdi himself has no call to appear, since the words are the solitan of Land and the Caliph. The document goes on to recite that the Mahdi is thus proved a lar, and it disposes of the whole matter by adding that the Prophet has said: "His that lies with premeditation will have his solid on the fire."

But all this does not lighten the task of the Ministry as to a decision about reconquering the Sondan if the General Hicks was first reported here, certain officials took pains to give the people. When the defeat off General Hicks was first reported here, certain officials took pains to give the people. To send troops to the Sondan and fail would be almost certain time cannot be added to the first of the Canipara and the Sondan and fail would be almost certain time cannot be added to the first of the Canipara and the Sondan and fail would be almost certain troops to the Sondan and fail would be almost certain trips to be office the English overshot the most proportion of the Canipara and the Sondan and fail would be almost certain troops to the Sondan and fail would be almost certain troops to the Sondan and fail would be almost certain troops to the Sondan and fail would be almost certain troops to the Sondan and fail would be calcustic certain troops to the Sondan and fail would be calcustic certain troops to the Sondan and fail would be almost certain troops to the Sondan and fail would be almost certain troops to the Sondan and fail would

he heart."
"Not an aneurism, I hope."
"No-o-o." sobs the young lady, "it is a cornet of hussars."

As Mr. Hayward said, there is the entire story, the essence of which is the element of surprise. It may be longthened indefinitely by talk about the old coaching times and the now obsolete rank of cornet of horse. But all this miscen-schoe was to him leather and pronella; the point is the taroque reply about the heart, and to this he pared it down. He did not lay claim to the invention of this method, saying it was simply that of Hook and Tallyrand, with whose generation and the latter half of the nineteenth century Mr. Hayward was the connecting link. Author of the charming essay on "The Art of Dining," he was the last of the "diners-out," For the last years of his life Mr. Hayward was, perhaps, more generally known among the aristocracy of rank and intellect than any other man about town. Not to know that small steoping figure with the long thin leeks of gray hair combed and dustributed so as to make the most of them, was to argue one-skelf unknown with a vengcance. Statesmen lisiened to his views; stately dowagers sought, often in vain, to engage his attention; and pretty women heard with delight the sub-acid contempinous phrase in which he demolished the pretensions of a rival or tore the mask from an impostor. Yet, with all his power of malicious ridicule. As Mr. Hayward said, there is the entire story,

tensions of a rival or tore the mask from an impostor. Yet, with all his power of malicious ridicule, it could not be said of him as it was of an conjuent humorist who was born after him and died before him: "He was delightful company, for in the course of his whole life he never said a good word of anybody." Mr. Hayward, on the contray, was most generous in his appreciation of merit-when he found it. Living always in the forefront of the political and intellectual movement of his time, he was at seventy-five less of a laudator temporis, actifulated and intellectual successful temporis, actiful many men of fifty.

LORD MAYORS' SPEECHES.

From Time.

From my Lord Mayor, whom ealls without end apon his time and energies leave scant leisure for the preparation of set speeches, very little is locked for in the way of rhetoric. When a toast is proposed from the chair at the Mansion House in terms a little more polished than ordinary, one is tempted to think that his lordship's private sceretary burned the midnight oil the evening before. I remember a Lord Mayor whose memory was very treacherous after dinner, and who, when he forgot the speech he had committed to memory, would diverted his pocket for the manuscript, adjust his glasses, and proceed to read from it with the utmost sang froid. A very popular Lord Mayor met the difficulty in a simple fastion by always proposing the same speech in the same words. His stock oration on charity, delivered whenever he presided at a hospital dinner, was by no means bad at the first time of hearing; but if I heard that speech once, I heard it twenty times during his lordship's mayoralty. Occasionally my Lord Mayor essays to be original, and then the result is always curious, and generally painful. We had a sham literary Mayor very recently whose post-prandial effusions were the terror of pressmen until, from sheer inability to give them an intelligible form, they reported them in a dozen lines; after which his lordship said that the newspapers boycotted him, and, to the infinite relief of the reporters, began to exclude them from his enter tamments.

A Lord Mayor of some years past founda topic of

the reporters, began to exclude them from his cater tannents.

A Lord Mayor of some years past found a topic of inexhaustible interest (to himself) in the fluctuations of his health. He would tell the company that "c 'ad 'is 'eaith better that week than the week before"; and sak them to "join 'im in 'oping 'e might 'ave his 'eaith reg'lar during the remainder of the year so as to be enabled to do 'is dooty proper." My Lord Mayor, like his guests, is sometimes given to speaking more than is set down for him, and I have ever felt the profoundest admiration for that Lady Mayoress who, when her lord began to prose, would pinck him by the velvet tail of his coat, and whisper with audible severity, "Sit down, Charles."

A DISTRESSING MALADY. From The Detroit Free Press.

It was a Cass-ave, car, "How is your newtoology I" asked one passenger of

other. "Rad! This weather doesn't improve it any," was the

SIR: Permit me to suggest that the Republicans select their candidates for President and Vice-Pre ident both from Young America, and take Robert Lincoin, of Hinois, and John Hay, of Ohio-one the distinguished son, and the other the honored confidential secretary, of the martyred President. Neither of them is an aspirant for the office, which is something in their favor; but both of them are well qualified to fill them with honor to themselves and profit to the country Each has given ample evidence of ability and fitnessthe former in the high position he now holds, and the lat-ter in many places of honor and trust under Lincoln and Grant, at home and abroad.

Should these two excellent men be put forward by the Convention they they would start a "boom" that would triumphantly carry them through. At least such is the opinion of at least one old member of the Republication of

Hamilton, Ill., Feb. 18, 1884.

LOGAN'S STRENGTH IN THE SOUTH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Str.: I have in my possession from five Southern states letters asking for Senator Logan's nomination for the Presidency. In spite of shotguns, tissue ballots, ku-klux or any other resistance, they are for Logan and intend to support him. Sir, have the Republicans ever succeeded in any other way than by Republicanism? Do they expect to be supported by the other party? Suppose a few office-sectors, rincleaders and basses should refuse to support thin, will be not be elected just the same? Washington, Feb. 26, 1884.

J. Warnen ROANE.

BLAINE, ARTHUR AND LOGAN IN OHIO.

To The Editor of The Tribune. Sin: During the last three weeks I have travelled largely over the State of Ohio, and my business has brought me in contact with many classes of elizens, with whom I conversed as occasion offered to ascertain the prevailing sentiment concerning the Presidential nomination by the Republican National Convention. The result of my inquiry I can state very briefly as follows: I found a following for Mr. Blaine, some of them strong men; and President Arthur has friends, but not so many or nearly so enthusiastic as the Blaine men. Scuate Sherman has, I flud, many strong friends, and those who favor his nomination, but they say it is very probable that the delegation from Ohio will go to Chicago un instructed. I found a strong element favoring the nomination of General Logan, especially among the soldiers. I found many soldiers who personally knew General Logan in the Army, and they were man mons for him. They say all the soldiers in Oide would enthusiastically support Logan in the storied be the nomine of the Republican party for President, and he could carry Ohio by a good majority. It is argued by the soldiers that General Logan would strup more enthusiasm than any other of the distinguished men mentioned for the Presidential nonfination. They say he is a plain man an houset man, poor binnelf, and the unfinenting an never failing friend and representative of the voluntees soldier element in the United states, and they believe he would receive a larger vote than any other man who could be nominated.

An OLD REPUBLICAN. instructed. I found a strong element favoring could be nominated. Washington, Feb. 24, 1884.

BLAINE AND LINCOLN.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Permit one of your constant readers to throw a suggestion in favor of the nomination of Blain and Lincoln at Chicago next June. These names would act like a tonic in reviving the moral enthusiasm of the Republican masses, and inspire the down-trodden negr Republican masses, and hispire the down thempopulation to face the shof-guns next November. Why, Mr. Editor. I am waying the "bloody shirt," and yet I have been growing at The Francis for months, because it would not call that shirt clean. Only the man who can call himself an "independent-indifferent-distributions who can whether I-vote-or-not." Republican, can properly demand that the terrible unlaundried garment be kept out of the control of the cont

The policy of the Democratic party to-day juggling with the words "tariff reform" so as to make them mean any-thing and everything, to suit both Protectionists and Free Traders, is a despicable piece of demagogism. It is dis honest to say the least. Some Republicans would commit the party to the same policy to catch part of th Free Trade or "Tariff Reform" vote. The sooner the party is purged of such Republicans the better. The Republican party in the past has been the party of Pro ection. It cannot become a Free Trade party. It would be dishonest to straddle the question. It must continue to be for Protection or cease to exist.

My formula for a platform for the Republican party

My formula for a platform for the Republican party would be:

1.—Protection to American Industry. With a graded tariff raw materials to have the lowest duties or be on the free list, and the duties on manufactured products to be in propertion to the amount of labor required in their production. The more labor employed in the production of an article the higher the duty. Thus the cans should pay a higher duty than tin plate; the plate (tinned sheet from higher than the sheet iron from which it is made; sheet from higher than sheet bar; the bar higher than pig iron, and so on.

2.—Civil service Reform. A large portion of the Republican party may yet need to be educated up to a belief in this retorm, just as it had to be educated up to the abolition of slavery and to universal suffrage; but the Republican party has never gone backward in any just policy heretofore, and if it continues to be the party of progress is will be the party of Civil Service Reform.

3.—Discontinue the colinge of the silver dollar.

The Republicans never had a better opportunity to go before the country on the broad basis of principle as against shirking of principles. The Democrats bid fair to monopolize the shirking business. They rejected Randall for Speaker because he was a Protectionist, and they rejected Pendleton for Senator because he was a Civil Service Reformer. Yet the barty by its cries of "tariff reform with incidental protection," and "turn the ruscals out," will try to make voters believe it to opposed neither to Protection in a mild form nor to Civil Service Reform, the latter reform meaning giving Democrats the offices. Let the Republican party stand firm to the principles for which the Democrats rejected Randall and Pendleton, and its success is assured. INDEVENDENT REPUBLICAN.

Jersey City. Feb. 4, 1884.

SHAKESPEARE AS A LAWYER.

SHAKESPEARE AS A LAWYER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The legal concordance of Shakespeare's plays compiled by ex-Governor Davis, of Minnesota, and mentioned in The Teleune of to-day, can scarcely be con sidered an original work, as the following will testify: In 1859 Mr. John Murray, the London bookseller, put

Habed a book entitled "Shakespeare's Legal Acquire-ments Considered." This work a duodeclino volume of 117 pages, consists of a letter written by John, Lord Campbell, (the author), to his friend J. Payne Collier. Lord Campbell, by numerous citations, endeavors to prove that Shakespeare possessed a knowledge of law which he might have acquired as a clerk in an attorney's office in Straiford-on-Avon.

I shall not take up your valuable space with any lengthy analysis of this book, which is to be found in alt our large libraries; the following, however, may be worth

noting: [P. 108.] "While novelists and dramatists are [P. 108.] "While noveltats and dramatics are constantly making mistakes as to the law of marriage, of, wills and of inheritance,—to Shakespeare's law, lavishing as he propounds it, there can neither be demarrer, nor bill of exceptions, nor writ of error."

A. R. F. New-York, Fub. 25, 1884.

HOW THE NORTH GOT RID OF SLAVES. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Criticism having been made of Mr. Receher's denial that " the Northern States sold out their slaves to the South," in elucidation of the truth the fol-lowing recorded "facts" may be considered, so far as

Connecticut is concerned.

There was never a law in this State prohibiting the free ing of slaves; and the practice of freeing them had become so frequent, that in May, 1811, the Legislature enseted: "That all slaves set at liberty by their owners and all negro, mulatto or Spanish Indiana, who are ser-vants to masters for time, in case they come to want after they be set at liberty, or the time of their said service be expired, shall be relieved by such owners or musters respectively," From the year 1709 to 1730, in the town of Derby

Conn., several slaves were made free, and others sold, and after the Revolution others were made free, and were not sold to be sent out of the State. Derby was a sea-port town, and all tradition and history therein says that only "once in a while" was a slave sold to go out of the State.

In the town of Torrington, Coun., several claves were made free after the Revolution, and not sold, and their descendants are in that town still.

In the town of New-Millord, Coun., one of the largest

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SOME EXPRESSIONS OF REPUBLICAN PREFERENCES.

TWO YOUNG MEN FROM THE WEST.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Salayeholding towns in the State from 1720 to 1806, many slaves were made free by deeds recorded on the town books, beginning as early as 1756, and continuing some years after the Revelution.

It is therefore literally true, as Mr. Beecher says, that the report that the Northern States sold out their slaves to the State of the Whole State.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SAMUEL ORCUTT,

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 13, 1884. CLASSIFICATION IN REFORM SCHOOLS.

To The Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: The importance of maintaining a proper dassification in dealing with the juvenile wards of the State does not appear to be fully recognized. To one of our reformatory schools in the eastern part of the State are committed in large numbers, under the designation of vagrant," children who are simply unfortunate. To a like institution in the western part of the State are permitted to be sent from a populous county the same class of children. It is true that a partial attempt at conssification is made within the institution, but that is so imperfect as to have but little effect in counteracting the evils of bad operation. There may be found to-day in these institutions hundreds of boys who are committed rom no fault of their own and who would be infinitely better off if placed, as in Massachusetts, in country homes where their improvement would good by anatural bester off if placed, as in Massachusetts, in country homes where their improvement would go on by a natural process and without any expense to the State except that Incident to their placing and subsequent supervision. But whatever disposition is made of these children, the innocent and incertifield should be separately trained. This subject is the more pertinent because there are now two bills before the Legislature from the city of Brooklya, both of which embody the extraordinary proposition to associate in one inventile institution, under the Computsory Education Act, traints and incorrictibles. A plan so manifestly unwise can only result in correction of the child, and in my opinion is open to severe condemnation. At the National Conference of Charlites and Correction held at Louisville in September has I read a paper in which this subject of classification was discussed. The proceedings of the conference have not been published, but I send you herewith a copy of my paper, which will be issued in a few days in pamphlet form. It is so applicable to present issues in this State that I venture to direct your attention thereto. Wat P. Letteriwoketti.

[Mr. Lettelworth's paper contains many whole-

[Mr. Letchworth's paper contains many wholesome if not particularly novel thoughts on the classification and training of juvenile delinquents. His conclusions will readily be accepted as theo retically sound by the trustees and officers of the reformatory institutions of the State. There are, however, great practical difficulties in the way of the rigid and systematic application of these principles. We believe that the Managers and Superintendent of the House of Refuge are doing what they can to discriminate between the unfortunate and the incorrigible wards committed to their care, In view of the excellent management of that instituti on and the peculiar difficulties which are encountered in dealing with juvenile vagrants and offenders in so large a centre of population as New-York, we would be unwilling to lay too great stress upon theoretic schemes of reform. The system em-ployed on Randall's Island is based largely upon practical experience and special knowledge of the requirments of the local population .- id.]

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: If the Statue of Liberty is over erected in New York, why should it not occupy the best position for it-the Battery, where it can be seen by every one approaching the city and by every one in the city without chartering a steamboat to go down the bay to view it.

ONE OF A MULTITUDE.

New York, Feb. 22, 1884. [Our correspondent does not seem to know that this mighty figure is 148 feet in height and will stand on a pedestal of 150 feet, having a foundation 35 feet above tide-water. We can assure him that he will have no difficulty in seeing it without going down the bay, and that Bedloe's Island is a far better place for it than the Battery .- Ed.]

DEFENDING THE VETERANS. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I was much astonished at the protest

made by the commanding officers of the First and Second Division and the various brigades and regiments composing the Pirst and Second Divisions, of the National Guard of the State of New-York, against the

the reflex influence on the active organization win more detrimental than saything the velerans are likely to do. Respectfully yours.

H. H. BKADLE, ET-LA-Col. and Byt.-Col., N. G. S. N. Y. **Yete-Fork, Feb. 20, 1884.

SENATOR PLATT'S PATENT BILL

To the Editor of The Iribune. Sin: Your Washington dispatch this morning save that the "Platt Patent Bill" was taken up by the Senate yesterday and debated, but not acted upon Why was it not acted upon! This is one of the few meas ures against which nothing can justly be said. A change in the present law is urgently needed, and all who have earefully examined the subject agree that this bill affords the best and simplest remedy. As the law new stands thenever an invention has been patented in any foreign country before being patented here, the United States patent will expire at the end of the term for which the oreign patent has been granted, instead of running for seventeen years, as it otherwise would. Under this provision the patents here expire in fifteen, fourteen, ten or five years, or even one year, as the case may be, and it is almost impossible for the patentee, or the public, or any one, to ascertain when any particular patent is to expire one, to ascertain when any particular patent is to expire.

All is confusion and uncertainty. Inventors are injured by the reluctance of capitalists to invest in privileges which may come to an unexpected end so soon as to be worthless. The public is injured by not having the benefit of inventions because the owners of the patents do not think it worth while to introduce them when the term of

think it worth while to introduce them when the term of their protection is so uncertain.

Senator Platt's bill provides simply that when an invention has been previously patiented abroad, the United States patent will expire in sevention peases from the date of the earliest foreign patent. This enables the Patent Office to certify the exact date when the patent will expire, and it gives the patent a definite and sufficient term to ran, the length of which is in exact proportion to the diligence of the patente in obtaining his patent. Nothing could be more simple, just or reasonable. Only in it-lady-sed demagoguery can prevent the passage of so wise and sensible a measure. Patent Solicitor.

New-Tork, Feb. 8, 1884.

LAND FOR ORANGE GROVES IN FLORIDA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: There are two kinds of land in Florida high pine and hummock. The high pine lands produce yellow pine trees, and in this part of the State a sort of stanted oak usually known as "black jack." The land stunted oak usually known as "black jack. The land is high and well drained. The hummock land is found on the edges of lakes and streams, is damp and often quite muddy, and produces a luxuriant growth of vegetation—hard woods, as live oak; also magnowth of vegetation—hard woods, as live oak; also magnowth of vegetation—hard woods, as live oak; golia trees, wiid orange trees; and a thick undergrowth of palmetto or other bushes and vines.

It is evident the writer of "Growing Oranges in

It is evident the writer or "Growing Oranges in Fiorida," in The Thinune recently, had reference to these hummock lands, because he mentions wild orange groves, and says that "in that climate, all land that is not in use soon becomes covered with rank invarious extendation."

groves, and says and becomes covered with rank hand that is not in use soon becomes covered with rank inxurious velectation."
The high pine hand is so free from undergrowth that new roads are made without much difficulty, and, with the exception of atumps and failen trees, there is nothing to prevent driving through the woods in any direction. To clear such land costs \$12 to \$15 per acre.
Then your corres-outlent does not say anything about fertilizing. I have heard of groves brought into bearing on hummock hand without the aid of fertilizer, but never on high pine; so that the greatest expense of a grove on high pine is that the greatest expense of a grove on high pine land is for fertilizing. A fair estimate of the cost of a grove is 75 cents per tree annually, until bearing.

In closing, I would say that pine land may be bought at from \$1.25 to \$50 per acre, according to facilities for transportation.

Frank K. McIsters.

Altamonte, Fla., Feb. 4, 1884.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PENMANSHIP. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am as patriotic as Alderman Duffy and quite as indignant at the needless employment of foreign labor, but I wish to mention a small piece of personal experience. I have just had occasion to have copied an important manuscript. I sent to several offices for specimens of handwriting, presumably from public-school graduates, though I did not stipulate for uch. The penmanship was in every instance so unfit for the purpose of engrossing, that I was at last obliged for the purpose of engiossing, that I was at last obliged to employ "a British subject," whose clear and elegant chirography made him the successful competitor. Alterman bufly should look to it that the children in the public-schools are taught something better than mere copy-book "systems." If we are to exclude the Chinese and the "British subject "from our industries, we must see that our youth are as well trained.

South the British subject "Gours respectfully, John Smith.

Orange, N. J., Peb. 14, 1884.

THE DOMESTIC MAIL.

VARIOUS SUGGESTIONS AND INCIDENTS.

SOME AUSTRILIAN BIEDS.

Moncure D. Conway in The Philadelphia Times.

Angels and ministers, what is that? "The laughing jackass!" For once I admire an Australian descriptive mame. This nerry bird, beginning with a quaintily human hat hat hat gradually rises to a regular hee-law, as if it had need to hold its ables and inhalo quick breaths in sheer inability to arrest its inextinguishable mirth. Its character as the "Laughing Philosopher" of the Australian woods is borne out by its appearance. It seems a kind of burly kingfisher, dressed in white and brown, with slightly created head and a remarkably bright penetrating eye. It is never killed—not in Victoria because its skill in destroying snakes has caused a fine to protect it, and not in other coloules because of friendly feeling toward it. In the bush it is called the "Settler's Clock," because it always sings at sunrise and sunset. But it also sings at other times, and is generally heard in the Botanical Gardens, Riling the air with a haughter which would have delighted ine soul of Carlyle.

of Cartyle.

There is a general belief that the Australian birds, though fine in plumage, are poor songsters, and when preity songs are heard from the trees it is common to hear them ascribed to imported varieties. But in this the Australians are in danger of fulling into the mistake that the old Virginians made in calling their best songster "the English mocking-bird." In the Australian woods and gardens there are some notes not to be heard elsewhere; those of the honey-eater, which is like touches on a guitar, and the flute-lise notes of the magnic. The magnic is the pet of colonial homes and is taught songs. In Hobart I was awakened the morning after my arrival by a neighboring magne, whose main was "Polly, Put the Kettle On," to which another responded with half the theme of "The Bond soldier Boy". As to plumage, the wonderful decoration of the lyre bord is hardly maralleled, but I was especially interested in the firetail, because of the peetle native fancy that the fouch of pure life on its tail came through its ancestors having been scorche in saving an ember for man when some demon was robbing him of the promethean blessing. The legend is worthy of comparison with that which accounts for the robin's red breast by a thorn which pierced it while trying to relieve Jeaus of ha thorn-crown. of Cartyle.

There is a general belief that the Australian birds.

There is a general belief that the Australian birds.

"SUNSET" COX'S FIRST LAW CASE.

John A. Duble in The Washington Star.

In the year 1815 a friendly contest arose in Chechmal between another gralleman and myself, which we mutually agreed to have tried in court, each employing his own counsel. The amount at issue was twenty-five dollars.

Little Sam Cox, as he was then called and by which name alone I knew him, was a lad about seventeen years old, a law student in the office of Vachel Worthington. He was a shrowd little fellow, working hard as an office boy, to pay the expenses of his education; and everybedy was his friend. I determined, partly in the spirit of namand partly to test the boy's capabilities, to employ him as my counsel. I made him well sequainted with the character of the case (atrial for debt), and the trial was to be had before old Judge D. T. Shellbacker, father of Colonel Smellbacker, of the Theatre Comique, in this city. Little Sam worked like a Trojan to master the proper points, sitting up late at night to consult legal anthorities, in which he had the assistance of Stanley Matthews, now Supreme Judge of the United States; and, at the convening of the court, he was ready for action, with logar guns well shotted.

Witnesses were called and examined. My opponent strove hard, with commed, to win, and intile Sam was not a whit behind him in his efforts. His points, tersely and precisely presented, met every argument that was made by my opponent. The boy's dream of ambition nerved him on in the struggle. When, his turn came to sum up the evidence and make his made up place, he entered upon it with a little timidity at first; but this he gradually three ofd, until he came to his spreat-eagle percontion. As nearly as memory will serve, 114 with the help of my notes, it was as follows:

"Your Honor'! I demand for my client only slaple fuscine the day when Julius Cusar planted his foot mode furtiles as old as jurisprudence rules as old as jurisprudence rules as old as jurisprudence steelf-which have been left undisturbed by the storms of fate since the day when Julius Cusar plan

of jurisprudence—ruse as as as a by the stories of fate which have been left undisturbed by the stories of fate since the day when Julius Cresar planted his fost upon English soil, after the conquest of Gaul, since the day when the first Indian explored the western whils of Ohio. Why, sir, refuse justice to my chent, and you will shake the Libernacle of his soul, and cause bith to tremble for the destinles of his country. Your hour, the case to me is as clear as the sun at noendar, when its beams penetrate, like shafts of living light, down to the bottom of the simular light, down to the human heart, and open which its perials that we may read its secret worklass.

"Clear as that created sun, the mind of man ponetrates the deep recesses of the brain, where are opened wide to

"Clear as that crystal sun, the mind of man penetrates the deep recesses of the brain, where are opened wide to his prophetic vision thoughts which enable him to look line the scaled book of fate, and, as he turns over the leaves of that musty volume—inflowed by the breath of time—leaves which have been scaled to the gaze of man since creation's earliest dawn, he half expects to near the voices of oracles of the departed ages! Casting his mind's eye still backward, he beholds the trillions and quadrillions or human belings that have passed away, and prophetic vision sees the unfold billions of billions yet to come—alfof whom had, and all will have, brightest hopes and aspirations, fully equal to our own, and all uttering the universal cry of 'justice!"

"Instice, your honor, blended with mercy, should be set in a tindem high as the minight heavens, and aurrounded by a halo of brightest planets, there, in letters of theirs tight, to sline perpetually, that the moon and the stars, in their regular rounds, may pay obedience, and morey."

"Six the heathen Hottentot and the American sayage

lowed upon Justice. Why, sir, thoughts fly through my orain in numbers like as blades of grass upon our bound-loss Western prairies, thickly as the hosts of Lucifer when he marshalled hit forces upon the seashore to at-tack the angels.—In numbers as many as the autumnal leaves that strew the rippled brooks on my own classic

leaves that afrew the ripper.

Muskingum."

With this, in part his maiden speech, the young lawyer held the andlence and court spellhound for more that as hour, and when it was concluded cheers upon cheers rung through that old justice hall such as were never heard there before, and tittle Sam was the hero of the

hour.

His opponent arose and smply stated to the court that as Cox had fairly covered the grounds mon both sides of the case he had nothing to say, except that he knew his Honor would decide the cause by the strict rule of justice.

ce. It required but a moment for the court to render de-It required but a moment for the court to render decision. It was: "Judgment in full for the amount claimed by the plaintiff and costs to be paid by the defendant."

The sum at issue and costs were at once paid, and all present, including the judge, the officers of the court and defondant and counsel, were invited by the plaintiff to walk over to the Gait House to partake of a basket of champagne of choicest vintage. Many were the toasts drank to little Sam Cox. When the time came for parting Cox was asked wint his fee was. With blushing nodesty and timidity he asked:

"Is five dollars too much !"
I remember well with what a frown I regarded him for a moment.
"Young man," said I, "you will never make a lawyer; you do not know even the first principle of the profession. You don't know how to charge, Here, take the whole amount awarded by the court."

ression. You don't know how to court."
whole amount awarded by the court."
This I placed in his hand, and it was his first fee as a lawyer.

A NEW CAPITOL NEEDED.

The State of Alabama has a little shauty up The State of Alabama has a little shanty up on Government Hill at Montgomery, which is used as a state House. It cost about as much as a dockennel at Blenheim Palace. It has a few stuntest trees around. There is no street-ear running up to it. The neighborhood in front of it makes the average state-sman blush. The fat representatives are completely blown when they reach the steps, and much delay is lost in legislation while they struggle to regain breath. The Attorney-General lacerates his brains in a kind of coal-hole, and the Superintendent of Education spouts his ideas in a piesen-box. There is no room for committees. The Supreme Court Judges have no privacy. The library is crowded into a candio-box, and everything looks cheap and cheesy. It is time for Alabama to build a new Capito! The present building at Montgomery did not cost the State a cent. Montgomery might ta cit back and turn it into a cotton factory, which would be work more to her than thousand delays a day among the people of that city. The Capitol does not bring trade and visitors enough to distribute such a sum.

THE RIGHT TO PROTECTION OF LIFE.

THE RIGHT TO PROTECTION OF LIFE.

Marshal H. Bright in The Christian at Work.

Man is never justified in avenging life or the honor of those beloved by him, save only when society through its courts of law utterly fails to give him is protection, and when such protection is needed; and then the avenger must account to society for what he has done. The law is made for man, not man for the law; man, the faulty, society come first—law afterward; law is a means, never a supreme end in itself. It has been said that even if this doctrine be true, saill it should not be proclaused. But what is our society, our vannted civilization, if a sreat sociological fact must be bidden and covered up as the burred messee hide the rocks! What chen is our manhood? assuredly we must be a nation of inhants! And what is our religion it it be admitted that the even ing inot revenging! of bleed is Scriptural, but positively it must not be breathed lest a bird in the six tell the matter! A great deal has been add in deprecution of choodshed at the hand of avengers. Is it not time that something be written on the failures of our courts to punish those who strike down the helpless and who defame the honor of pure women! This question is not to be settled by confounding cases when are dissimilar on the one hand, nor yet by quoting pictistic phrases having no relevancy to the subject on the other. It behooves us all to remember that the right to life and to protection against the causeless taking of life is an inheront right, a primordial right, an inalenable right, votced by God as he gave it to man in the merning twitight of the world—and which no corrupt court nor idle statuts in a law-book can wrest from him.

RED-HAIRED 6018 WANTED.

reporter any the busines a sign his thoughts recurred to
"The Rope of the Lock," and he believed he has struck a
place where red-haired boys were hired and induced
acterward to part with their hirsuic crop in the interest
of anium-haired bosuties whose crop of hair had falled.
Approaching the proprietor of the place—a bald-headed
man—the reporter expressed his curiesity at the advertisement be had seen, and saked if he might learn the particular desirability of red-haired boys in that business.

"Well, sir," said the mon, with a smile, "I have always found that red-haired boys are the smartest and
most emergetic. They are proud and respectful, and do
not cut up like the ordinary errand-boys."

"And you think it is due to the hue of their hair!"

"That has been my experience, and I have no doubt
that if people would notice the fact they would think as
I do. In my factory the majority of the girls have red
hair, and they to about their work industriously and indulge in no foolismess."

This little argument in favor of the red-haired people
should have its effect, and hereafter the worm-headed
man or woman should always have employment.

THE HAWAIIAN SUGAR KING.

John D. Spreckles, a son of Claus Spreckles, sigar aing and virtual monarch of the Hawaiian Islands, is in the city for the purpose of negotiating the purchase of steamships. The vessels will be run by the Oceanic Steamship Company, which does so much of the carrying trade between Honolulu and San Francisco. "Peoplodon't tell their business to the public," said Mr. Spreckles last evening, "at least until it is finished, so I must ask you to excuse me from saving what I expect to do about the two steamships I came East to buy. But I will say this to you, that our position in relation to the commercial treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands has often been misrepresented. The truth is that my father was opposed to final treaty, and only withdrew his opposition at the urgent request of certain men in Washington, who assured him that the interests of the country required its negotiation. Then, after the treaty went into effect, and not until then, fill he become a sugar planter on a large scale. Yes, our interests there are very large. Probably we have 60,000 scres under cultivation. I don't know at this imment how many people are employed in all; but on one plantation of 8,000 acres owned by the Hawaiian Commercial Company, in which we are stockholders, there are 1,500 persons employed. All matives! No; there are people of almost every unitonality at work there. Of the 1,500 I have mentioned, probably 300 are whites."

"1s the native race dying out in the islands:"

of the 1,500 I have mentioned, probably 300 are whites."

"Is the native race dying out in the islands?"

"It is a mistaken impression that the native Hawalians are a degenerate race. Leprocy and smallpox have kiled many of them, and it is a fact that their numbers lave decreased. But the men and the women are physically strong. The king, Kalakana, is a fine-looking man, and is well educated. He speaks English fluently and grammatically. Yes, of course my father, having such large commercial interests in its country, has some influence with him. In fact King Kalakana has more than once jokingly said to my father, after following his active in some matter: 'I believe if you could see my back-bone you would find the initials C. S. stamped there.'"

back-hone you would mad the initials C.S. stamped twere."

"What has been the effect of the treaty upon the prosperity of the islands!" and the initials of the prosperity of the islands!"

"It has worked immensely to their advantage, and at the same time to the advantage of this country. Take the carrying trade, for example. Before the treaty there were only four salling vessels running between California and the islands. Now, under one company's management alone there are time salling vessels and two steamers, and as you know, there are to be more steamers. Moreover, those vessels are all of American build and ownership. There is another result of the treaty which, if it were possible to carry it into our relations with other countries, would settle the whole tariff enestion. American goods go into the islands free of duty, and Hawalian goods come into this country also without paying tariff. That is a simple reciprosity. But the Government of the islands levies a duty of 25 per cent upon goods counting from all other countries than the United states. The result is that we have almost a monopoly of their trade. If that result could be brought about it other countries, we would indeed be a happy nation. but is the only way free trade can be made to work. If we can bar all goods but our own out of the markets of other centries, we might afford to knock off our customs dutles."

""That would be the effect of a duty upon Hawalian segain."

"That would be the effect of a duty upon Hawalian and are a would not increase the revenue of this country at all, because the importation of sugar would would at once full off. The first result would be that work on many plantations in the Islands would be that work on many plantations in the Islands would before market there, and the price of labor would fall. Before the treaty labor brought on the plantations only \$8 a month, and the men' found themselves. Now the price has risen to \$20, and the employer also finds his men. If a duty were levied on Hawalian sugar it would not be paid by the planter, but by the laborer, whose wages would fall to such a point that the cost of production would enable the sugar to compete with that of the refinerles of the East. We have refused, by the way, to make any arrangement with the Eastern refiners for the division of territory. They wanted us to keep west of the Roscles, but we said they could send their sugar where they pleased, and we would do the same. They formerly soid their sugar as far west as Ogden. Now we sell ours as far cast as Missouri, and they complain because, by the natural laws of trade, their territory has been encroached upon."

"CROOKED" WHISKEY IN MAINE.

paign will be defeated." As an Independent Republican, as far as tean read the locic of the event-of the party which stells to Free Ireders, as far as tean read the locic of the event-of the party which stells to Free Ireders, as far as tean read the locic of the event-of the party which stells to Free Ireders, and the party which stells to Free Ireders, as none but the great will be defeated. The party which straidles the question of Protection and Free Trade as the Democratic party is now trying to do, will deserve deleat, and will probably be defeated, if it does not happen that beth party which is only a synonym for "Free Traders," which is only a synonym for "Free Traders," which is only a synonym for "Free Traders," the only point of belte common to all Independents are Trade they speak have not prevailed in an appearance of the protection and Free Traders of the Protectio discovered that the barrel contained whiskey, a terrible thirst was manifest among the crew, and a rush was made for the fluid. Having no glasses or dippers at hand, and time being too preclous to waste in soing after them, the men sat down on the floor, put their heads under the fancet and let the fluor run into their mouths. Armong these was Sany, and from the statements of the men is down on the floor, but the mouths are the fluid and the mouths. under the faucet and let the liquor run into their mouths. Among these was Siny, and from the statements of the meu he drank anywhere from one to two quarts, but according to the facts he drank ail he could hold, and then wont and laid down on a lounge where he lay until about 4 o'clock the next morning, when he rose to his feet in apparent great distress, and naked a man with aim if he thought he (Shay) was going to die. The man scouted at the tica, but five minutes had not clapsed ere he was dead!

he was dead!

It is said that when Mr. Knowles heard of the mistake
that had been made that he went after the counterfeit
kerosene, but obtained but a small portion of it, for the
men had got possession of it, and filling every available
utensit within reach, had hidden it away for private consultation. The possession of liquor among them demoralized the whole gang, and unfitted them for work for a
surpher of days. umber of days.

A DESPERADO'S COWARDICE.

A DESPERADO'S COWARDICE.

From The Galeraton News.

About the year 1851 the most influential man he San Antonio was an alleged desperado named Bob Augustine. Bob came to San Antonio with a fearful record. He enjoyed the reputation of having killed a degen or so of men, and was respected accordingly. While ho was in San Antonio did not reduce the census at all, but that was not his fault. He had a seductive way of drawing his eiginten-huch Arkanasa toothpick and examining it critically with a sinister smile white humbly requesting the temporary loan of 85. Thus it was tnat Bob went about acquiring wealth and warm personal friends, but creating no funcrals. There were runors that Bob went about acquiring wealth and warm personal friends, but creating no funcrals. There were runors that Bob was playing bluid, but that was after ho had marched away.

It was during the reign of Bob Augustine, "the long-ranged roarer of Caiaveras canyon," as he familiarly called himself, that a young man from Boston named John Winthrop came to San Antonio, presumably in scarch of health, as he bronglat very little with hum. He was far gone in consumption, and nothing but the fact in search of health, as he bronglat very little with hum. He was far gone in consumption, and nothing but the fact of western fexas sayed him, induced him to come to San Antonio. As coreybody carried a pistol Winthrop did not care to insult public decemey by going unarmed. He besides, such a course might as seriously interfere with his restoration to health as putting on a clean shirt. His Furitan training caused him to reveit at the idea of carrying firearns, so he recorted to artifice. He wore a holster, but instead of keeping a pistol in it he had his easi funds stored away in t, and nobidy was the wiser for it. On the contrary, Winthrop was looked up to by the best citizens just the same as if he was loaded down with deadly wenjous. Of course everyody tried to make the stranged for the same and the course with the same and the course of the same and the

friend."
Withrop, who was more scared, if possible, than the yet by quoting pietistic phrases having no relevancy to the suspect on the other. It behooves us all to remember that the right to life and to protection against the causeless taking of life is an inherent right, a primordial right, an inaltenable right, voiced by Ged as he gave it to man in the neoralag twilight of the world—and which no corrupt court nor idle statute in a law-book can wrest from him.

RED-HAIRED ROIS WANTED.

Prom The Chicago Tribune.

In a recent issue of a daily paper appeared the following advertisement:

Wanted.

Wanted.

Prom The Chicago Tribune.

In a recent issue of a daily paper appeared the following advertisement:

Wanted.

Wanted.

Prom The Chicago Tribune.

In a recent issue of a daily paper appeared the following advertisement:

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

**With a voil of dismoy the desperade passed out through the window, earrying off the sash, and ran down Commodor-et, the principal thoroughfare, with the sash on his neck, howling, "Police!" closely pursued by Winthrop, who kept on tugging at his holster trying to get out his money, he believing that the desperado was running to his toom to procure a shotgur with which, to commit murder. All that afternous with which to commit murder. All that afternous with which to commit murder. All that afternous with which to commit murder. All that afternous with a voice of the Boston man. Next morning the long-ranged on any terms, and the roarer hid himself to avoid the pistol of the Boston man. Next morning the long-ranged on any terms, and the roarer hid himself to avoid the pistol of the Chicaveras canyon was missing, and winthrop was the lion of the day for having run of the terms of the Chicaveras canyon was missing, and winthrop was the lion of the day for having run of the terms of t